

**IN THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend paragraph [0028] as follows:

[0028] Referring to FIGS. 1 through 3, there is shown the targeting apparatus of the present invention generally designated 10. Device 10 has a target arm 12. Arm 12 has a relatively thick, enlarged portion 14 and a resilient portion 16 which is separated by a slot from the larger portion 14. Both portions 12 and 14 are traversed by a targeting bore 18. The resilient portion 16 enables a pin or targeting sleeve to be introduced into the targeting bore 18 and to be located in a desired position. This principle is well known from U.S. Application No. 10/391,896 filed on March 19, 2003, now U.S. Patent No. 7,232,443, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Please amend paragraph [0030] as follows:

[0030] The cylindrical portion 22 has a reception bore 24 in which a retaining bar 26 is received. The retaining bar 26 exhibits a first cylindrical portion 28 at the end of which an end of a locking nail, which is not shown, can be mounted in a manner which is depicted in FIGS. 9-12, as is illustrated in ~~co-pending~~ U.S. Patent No. 7,232,443, based on co-pending Application No. 10/391,896. The locking nail 110 may be a supracondylar nail, for example. A larger-diameter cylindrical portion 30 of the retaining bar 26 extends through the reception bore 24 of the cylindrical component 22. In the preferred embodiment, at the other end of the retaining bar 26, a nut 32 is screwed onto a thread of a tension bar 122 and extends through a bore in the hollow retaining bar 26. The front end of the tension bar 122 is shown at 34. End 34 of the tension bar 122 is screwed into a female thread of the locking nail 110 so as to allow it to be tensioned against the left-hand end of the retaining bar 28 in FIG. 1. A location device 154, 156 on the bar 26 and 81 on the nail 110 between the nail 110 and retaining

bar 26 also help locate the locking nail 110 in its rotational position relative to the retaining bar 26.

Please amend paragraph [0037] as follows:

[0037] However, if locking pin 66 is actuated with the locking portion 70 not already having partly snapped into recess 36 a rotation of rotary knob 60 and, hence, a movement of locking pin 66 would cause the locking portion 70~~68~~ to bear on the outer surface of the cylindrical portion 30 and not in recess 36. In this situation, cam following cross-pin 62 can be moved only within the groove or first cam surface portion 52. It cannot get into the second cam surface portion 54. Thus, this causes rotary knob 60 to be automatically rotated back to the initial position because of the action of spring 68 when locking pin 66 does not engage a recess 36. This can be ascertained by the surgeon so that any faulty operation is precluded.